

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
(DATA RECOVERY TREATMENT PLAN)
FOR THE PORTION OF SITE 44AX0160 LOCATED WITHIN THE
RAMSEY HOMES PROPERTY
(DHR Project No. 2015-0558)
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
MAY 2017**

INTRODUCTION

The Ramsey Homes are located on North Patrick Street between Pendleton and Wythe Streets in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, within the bounds of the historically African-American community known as Uptown and the locally zoned “Parker-Gray District” (Exhibit 1). The Board of Commissioners of ARHA propose to redevelop the study area consistent with the Braddock East Master Plan (BEMP) at a density high enough to sustain a critical mass of low-income residents in order to maintain the strong social and support networks that are essential in low-income communities. The increased density is a key goal of the BEMP 2012-2022 Strategic Plan and the City-adopted Housing Master Plan. In a memo dated April 22, 2015, city staff recommended demolition.

The project area includes four public housing buildings with 15 units. The buildings were constructed as temporary housing for defense workers in 1942 and were previously recorded with the Virginia department of Historic Resources (DHR) as seven resources in 2006 in anticipation of nominating the “Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District” (DHR No. 100-0133) to the VLR and NRHP. Each resource contributes to the VLR district listed in 2008 and the NRHP district listed in 2010.

- Building I. 912 and 914 Wythe Street (DHR No. 100-0133-1328)
625 and 627 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0754)
- Building II. 619, 621, and 623 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0751)
- Building III. 609 and 611 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0747)
613 and 615 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0749)
- Building IV. 605 and 607 Patrick Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0745)
913 and 915 Pendleton Street (DHR No. 100-0133-0948)

Additionally, one previously recorded archeological site (site 44AX0160) has been mapped within the study area; the site is recorded with the DHR as a probable Civil War-era military barracks site.

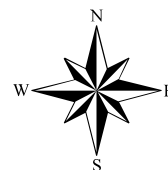
PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

1991 Archeological Investigation

Alexandria Archaeology conducted a limited investigation of site 44AX0160 in 1991. A formal report detailing and interpreting the excavations was not available at the time of



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0 2,000
Feet
Original Scale: 1" = 2,000'

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this writing; however, an examination of the field data from the 1991 excavations indicated that seven test pits measuring approximately 1.5 feet were excavated within the project area: six test pits were excavated on a transect located along the eastern portion of the project area and one was excavated in the northwestern portion of the site (Exhibit 2). According to the DHR site form, the test pits were placed to investigate structures shown on a 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (Exhibit 3). The 1991 investigation identified a possible cobble path (in ST8), a hard clay surface interpreted as a possible road (in ST9), and an assemblage of domestic artifacts dating to the 19th century that Alexandria Archeology interpreted as possibly being associated with the Civil War occupation of the project area.

2016 Documentary Study

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Documentary Study on the Ramsey Homes property in April (revised September) of 2016 (Carroll et al. 2016). The documentary research indicated that the Ramsey Homes property is situated outside of the original 1749 boundaries of Alexandria and remained undeveloped until the 19th century. George and Teresa Blish, immigrants from Germany, owned the block from at least 1834 until 1849 and operated a market garden on the property that supplied fruits and vegetables for the needs of residents of Alexandria. Henry Daingerfield, one of the wealthiest men in Alexandria, purchased it and erected several houses which were rented primarily to Irish immigrants who worked in various industries and businesses in and near Alexandria. As mentioned above, during the Civil War the Union army commandeered the lot for the headquarters, barracks, and hospital of Battery H of the Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, which served garrison duty in Alexandria from 1863 until 1865. Following the war, Henry Daingerfield's heirs continued to rent out deteriorating houses on the block until the 1890s/early 1900s, by which time the property was likely vacant of habitable buildings.

During the early 20th century, the property changed hands multiple times and remained vacant until World War II. In 1941, the United States Housing Authority (USHA) began to plan for the construction of permanent housing for African-American defense workers in the Uptown neighborhood. Then known as the Lanham Act Alexandria Defense Housing Project VA-44133, the vernacular Modernist Ramsey Homes (or Ramsay as it was sometimes spelled) was completed in 1942. ARHA purchased the homes in 1953 and has maintained them as affordable since then. Between 1964 and 1979, ARHA added walled patios and removed the skylights and constructed hipped roofs, altering the buildings' style to vernacular Prairie. In 1995, Colonial Revival elements were added, and original chainlinked fencing, a paved playground, and plantings were removed.

Based on the results of the Documentary Study, the project area was felt to have a moderate to high probability of containing late 18th-century through 20th-century artifact deposits and archeological features that could potentially provide significant information about domestic development in the Parker-Gray Historic District within the City of



● Previous Test Pits*

*Locational Data Provided by Alexandria Archaeology

Photo Source: Pictometry®

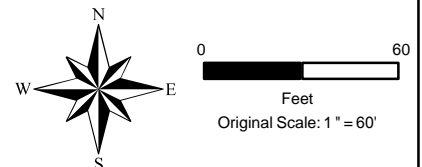
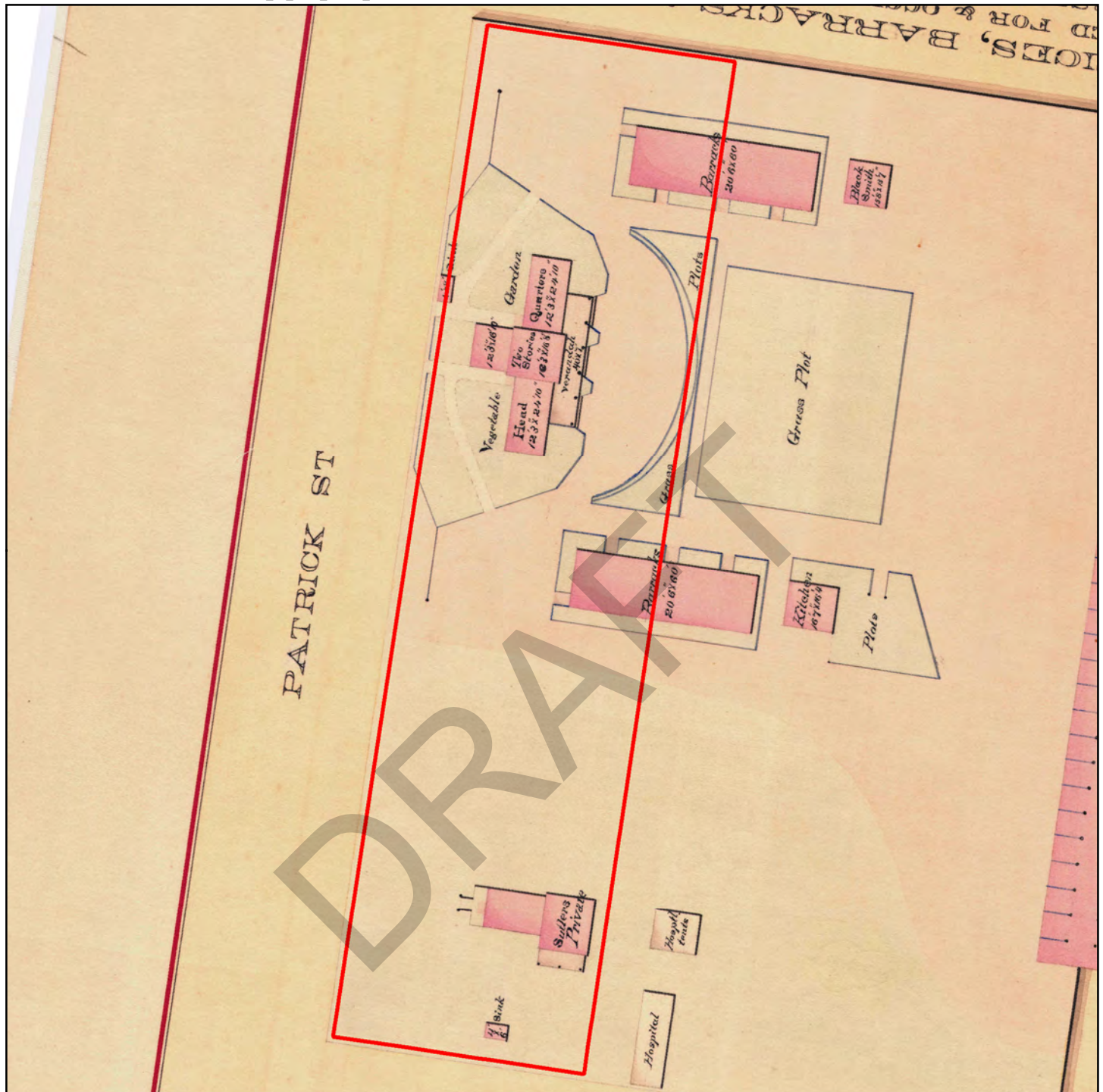



Exhibit 2 Location of 1991 Alexandria Archaeology Test Pits



 Approximate Location of Study Area

Map Source: U.S. Quartermaster Corps. 1865. "Wharfs Storehouses Etc."
 Series: Post and Reservation Maps, compiled 1820 - 1905;
 Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, 1774 - 1985;
 National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

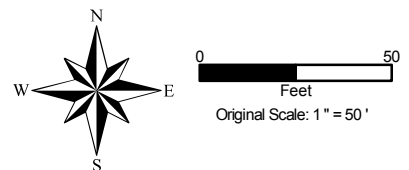


Exhibit 3 U.S. Quartermaster Corps Map 1865

Ramsey Homes/Site 44AX0160 - Resource Management/ Treatment Plan

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Alexandria, Virginia. Additionally, as one previously recorded Civil War archeological site had been mapped within the study area, the study area was felt to have a high probability of containing cultural deposits associated with the historic Civil War-era military occupation of the city. An Archeological Evaluation of the Ramsey Homes project area was recommended.

2016 Archeological Evaluation

An Archeological Evaluation¹ was conducted of the Ramsey Homes project area and the portion of site 44AX0160 that extends into the property by Thunderbird Archeology in July of 2016 (Smith and Carroll 2016). The archeological evaluation fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 40 shovel test pits (STPs) at 20-25 foot intervals within the greenspace surrounding the four extant Ramsey Homes buildings, followed by the excavation of six 3 foot by 3 foot test units (TUs) placed at the locations of buildings shown on the 1865 United States Office of the Quartermaster General Map (see Exhibit 3), apparent artifact concentrations identified by the archeological evaluation shovel testing program, and in the vicinity of two test pits where possible features were identified by Alexandria Archaeology in 1991 (Exhibit 4).

Shovel Test Pits

Thirty of the STPs exhibited a stratigraphic profile consisting of one to three fills overlying a buried plowed stratum (Apb) atop subsoil (B horizon). Eight STPs exhibited between one and three fill levels overlying a B horizon. Two STPs were terminated in fill levels and could not be excavated to subsoil, due to a fill impasse in one and the discovery of an abandoned utility in another.

Based on the artifacts observed and recovered from the upper fill levels of the STPs, the urban fills present across the project area represented disturbed filled contexts; prehistoric and historic artifacts and modern refuse (e.g. plastic pens and caps, a disposable syringe tip, aluminum foil, polystyrene foam, twist-off plastic bottle caps, etc.) were found mixed in the fill strata of the STPs. The upper fill soils found across the project area were interpreted as likely being associated with the infilling and site leveling that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant Ramsey Homes buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavations for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines; the origin of the upper fill soils was unknown and it was considered possible that these soils did not originate from within the project area. Therefore, the artifacts recovered from the fill soils were considered to be secondarily deposited, following DHR guidelines (DHR 2011).

¹ Archeological Evaluation surveys in the City of Alexandria, as required under the City of Alexandria Archeological Resource Protection Code specified in the City Zoning Ordinance Section 11-411 and adopted on June 24, 1992, are equivalent to both Phase I identification level surveys and Phase II evaluation level surveys (DHR 2011).

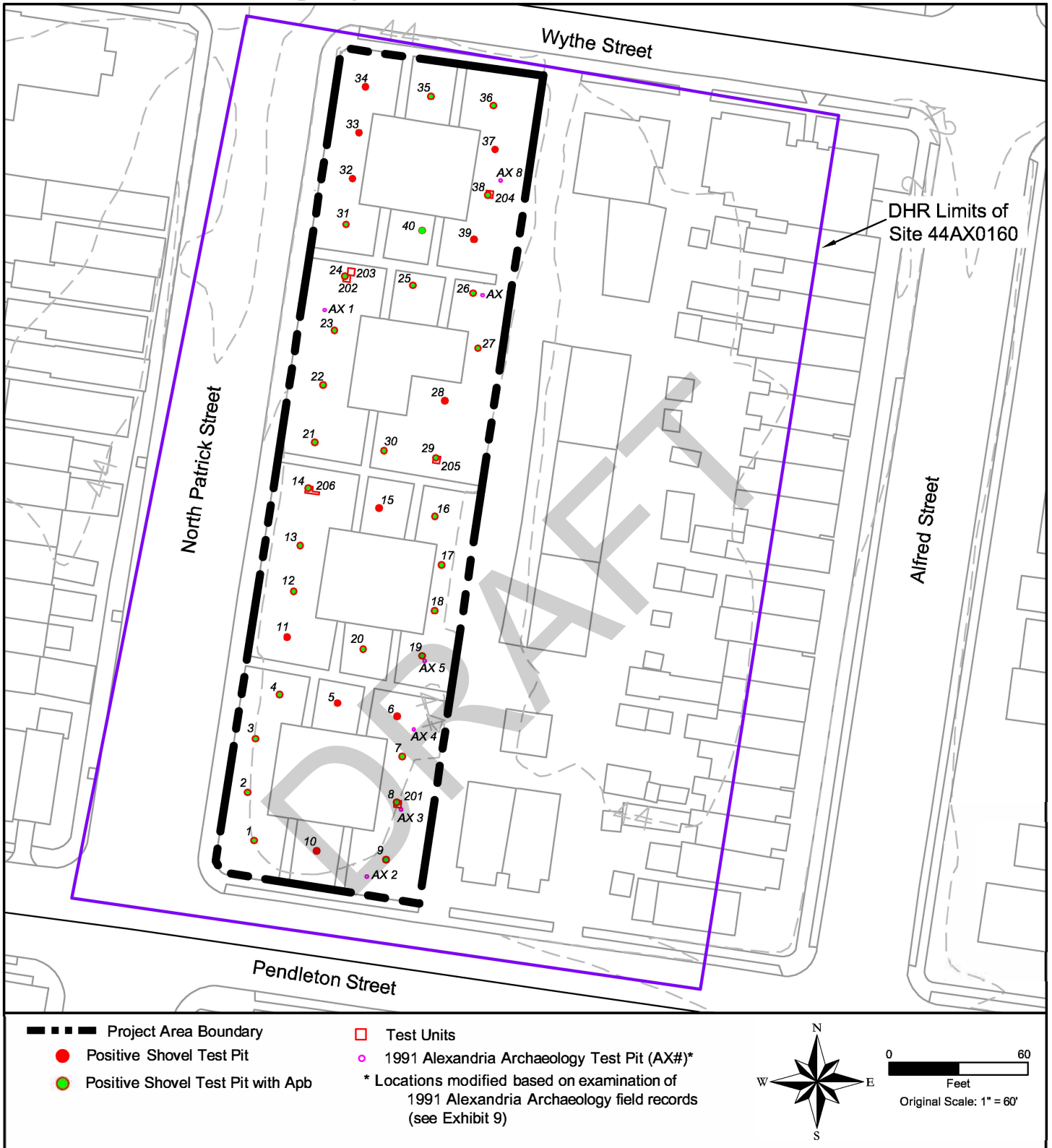


Exhibit 4 Archeological Testing

The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum of the STPs included a variety of domestic refuse dating from the late 18th century and into the early 20th century; this temporal range was interpreted as being contemporaneous with a living surface that would have been open for deposition prior to being covered with fill soils circa 1942, when the Ramsey Homes buildings were constructed. Generally, the recovered artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum during shovel testing squared with the temporal range of occupation indicated by the documentary research. Artifacts that post-dated the presence of buildings within the project area, but preceded the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings, were interpreted as likely being dumped on the site when the property was vacant lots.

Only two overtly military artifacts were recovered from the STPs that may have been associated with the Union occupation of the project area, one of which was a fired, three groove Minie ball of unknown caliber recovered from the Apb stratum and the other was a General Services brass military button (1854-1902) recovered from the Fill 1 level. While it was considered possible that the button was associated with the Civil War occupation of the project area and its recovery from the secondarily deposited upper fill level was sampling error during excavation of the STP, it was also considered possible that the artifact did not originate from the site and its presence is coincidental.

Test Units

The most common stratigraphic profile seen within the TUs consisted of one fill level overlying an Apb stratum atop developing subsoil (Bw horizon) and well-developed subsoil (Bt horizon). The Apb strata were excavated in two levels. Level 1 of the Apb appeared to have had some of the upper fill soils integrated into its matrix, most likely during the infilling of the project area during construction of the Ramsey Homes.

The upper fill soils within the TUs were screened during excavation and all material culture was recovered; however, the artifacts were not processed by Thunderbird's archeology laboratory, as the upper fill soils within the project area were interpreted as being secondarily deposited, based on the results of the shovel testing program. This methodology regarding treatment of the upper fills was consistent with the Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology.

Similar to the artifact assemblage recovered during the shovel testing program, the recovered assemblage from the Apb stratum of TU 201 included a mix of ceramic, glass, metal, and miscellaneous architectural and faunal refuse dating to between the late 18th century and the early 20th century. This temporal range is contemporaneous with a surface that would have been open for deposition prior to being covered with fill soils circa 1942, when the Ramsey Homes buildings were constructed. Artifacts that postdated the presence of 19th-century dwellings within the project area, but preceded the construction of the 20th-century Ramsey Homes buildings, were likely dumped on the site when the property was vacant lots.

Summary and Recommendations

The archeological evidence recovered as result of the investigation indicated an occupation(s) date range beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 20th century; the documentary research conducted for the project area supported this interpretation.

However, as no intact contexts were identified during the current investigation, the interpretive value of the recovered artifact assemblage was limited, specifically regarding the ability to separate the various periods of occupations (i.e. the early to mid-19th-century occupations, the Civil War military occupation, and the post-Civil War occupations) within the project area and to assign artifacts to a specific occupation; however, some inferences could be made. It was considered likely that the recovered early to mid-19th-century artifacts were associated with the circa 1836 occupation of the block by George Blish or by the later 1852 occupations when tenant houses were recorded within the block and project area, and were not associated with the later military or tenant occupations of the project area. It was also considered likely that the two overtly military artifacts recovered, a fired three groove Minie ball of unknown caliber and a General Services brass military button, were associated with the Union occupation of the project area. While other artifacts commonly found on Civil War-era campsites were recovered in the assemblage (e.g. liquor/wine bottle fragments, bitters bottle fragments, patent medicine bottle fragments, tobacco pipe fragments, etc.), as these artifacts were found in mixed contexts, they represented artifacts that are common on other domestic sites dating to that time period and cannot be conclusively assigned to the military occupation.

While the interpretive value of the recovered artifact assemblage was limited, the identification of an Apb stratum in numerous locations within the project area indicated that the vertical disturbance associated with the construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings was not extensive and absolute. Although no intact contexts or historic cultural features were identified during the current investigation, the presence of the Apb stratum indicated there was a potential that cultural features associated with the historic occupations of the property were still present within the project area. Therefore, it was the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that the portion of site 44AX0160 that extends into the project area was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, due to the likelihood that it would provide significant information about domestic life and military history within the Parker-Gray Historic District during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. As current development plans would result in impacts to the site, Thunderbird recommended that archeological data recovery be conducted at the portion of site 44AX0160 that extended into the Ramsey Homes project area. Additionally, Thunderbird recommended that demolition of the Ramsey Homes buildings should occur only under archeological monitoring and that any significant cultural deposits identified beneath the buildings should be mitigated in accordance with an approved treatment plan.

TREATMENT PLAN FOR DATA RECOVERY OF SITE 44AX0160

The ultimate goal of the Data Recovery is to make a record of any cultural features within the site prior to their destruction and to recover sufficient data from the site to address defined research questions. Fieldwork and report contents associated with the Phase III data recovery will conform to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as outlined in their 2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2011), the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (DOI 1983), and the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology Office of Historic Alexandria 2007). All aspects of these investigations will also adhere to all relevant OSHA regulations.

Documentary evidence indicated there is a potential for the archeological remnants of domestic dwellings, likely consisting of brick foundations or piers which supported typical dwellings of this period; these would likely have been fairly ephemeral structures of post-in-ground or pier construction, remnants of which may persist in the subsoil of the study area. Other features associated with the habitation of these dwellings, such as remnants of outbuildings including privies, may also be extant. According to Civil War-era maps, portions of as many as six buildings stood within the study area: the unit headquarters, two barracks, two sinks/privies, and a building housing a sutler. It is unclear if the headquarters and sutler represent new construction by the military or incorporate the buildings constructed by Daingerfield in the 1850s. Buildings constructed by the military were typically post-in-ground frame structures; it seems likely that the barracks buildings within the study area would have been constructed in this manner. Other features associated with the Civil War occupation, including privies, refuse pits, and possibly terrain features and modifications such as landscaping around the headquarters and barracks may also be discernible through archeological excavation.

The work proposed herein will be conducted after a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) has been fully executed and the occupants of the Ramsey Homes buildings have vacated the property. Furthermore, this Treatment Plan will be implemented in coordination with demolition/construction activities on the property; therefore, an Archaeological Preservation Certificate from Alexandria Archaeology will not be needed. ARHA will be responsible for submitting Erosion & Sediment control plans and Health & Safety Plans for the work and the rental of safety equipment and fences.

Fieldwork

Based on the results of the Archeological Evaluation, Thunderbird Archeology recommended the portion of site 44AX0160 within the Ramsey Homes project area eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D due to the high potential that cultural features associated with the historic occupations of the property could still be present within the project area, due to the limited vertical disturbance associated with the

construction of the Ramsey Homes buildings. That is to say, the site's intrinsic research potential lies within these yet unidentified, but likely present, cultural features and not within the mixed urban fills and plowed contexts; in our opinion the artifacts recovered from the mixed-context proveniences lack interpretive value, specifically regarding the ability to separate the various periods of occupations within the project area (i.e. the early to mid-19th-century occupations, the Civil War military occupation, and the post-Civil War occupations) and the ability to assign artifacts to a specific occupation. As such, in our opinion, only limited further sampling of the Apb stratum will be needed.

Test Trenches and Test Units

The initial stage of the Phase III data recovery will consist of the mechanical excavation of five (5) trenches in or near the locations indicated on Exhibit 5. Each trench will measure approximately 50-feet by 8-feet. Fill overburden soils will be removed to the surface of the Apb using a backhoe equipped with a grading bucket; the mechanical removal of overburden soils will be directed and monitored by a qualified archeologist. The surface of the Apb will be inspected in each trench and up to two (2) 3-foot square test units will be excavated within each trench at locations to be determined by the monitoring archeologist. Test units will be three-foot square and vertical excavation will be by natural/cultural soil levels. Excavation will be halted when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well-developed B horizons too old for human occupation are reached. Soil horizons will be classified according to standard pedological designations (A, Ap, B, C, etc.) and described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations and soil textures will be described using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture triangle. All soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens; artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

Archeological Monitoring of Surface Soil Removal

The next stage of the Data Recovery will be the mechanical removal of the fill and Abp overburden soils surrounding and adjacent to the four extant Ramsey Homes buildings in order to locate and sample/mitigate historic sub-Apb cultural features. The overburden will be removed to the interface with the subsoil using a backhoe equipped with a grading bucket; the mechanical removal of overburden soils will be directed and monitored by a qualified archeologist. Following the sampling and/or mitigation of all historic cultural features found within the mechanically stripped portions of the project area, a qualified archeologist will monitor the demolition of the four Ramsey Homes buildings in order to locate and sample/mitigate any intact cultural features that may be present underneath the buildings.

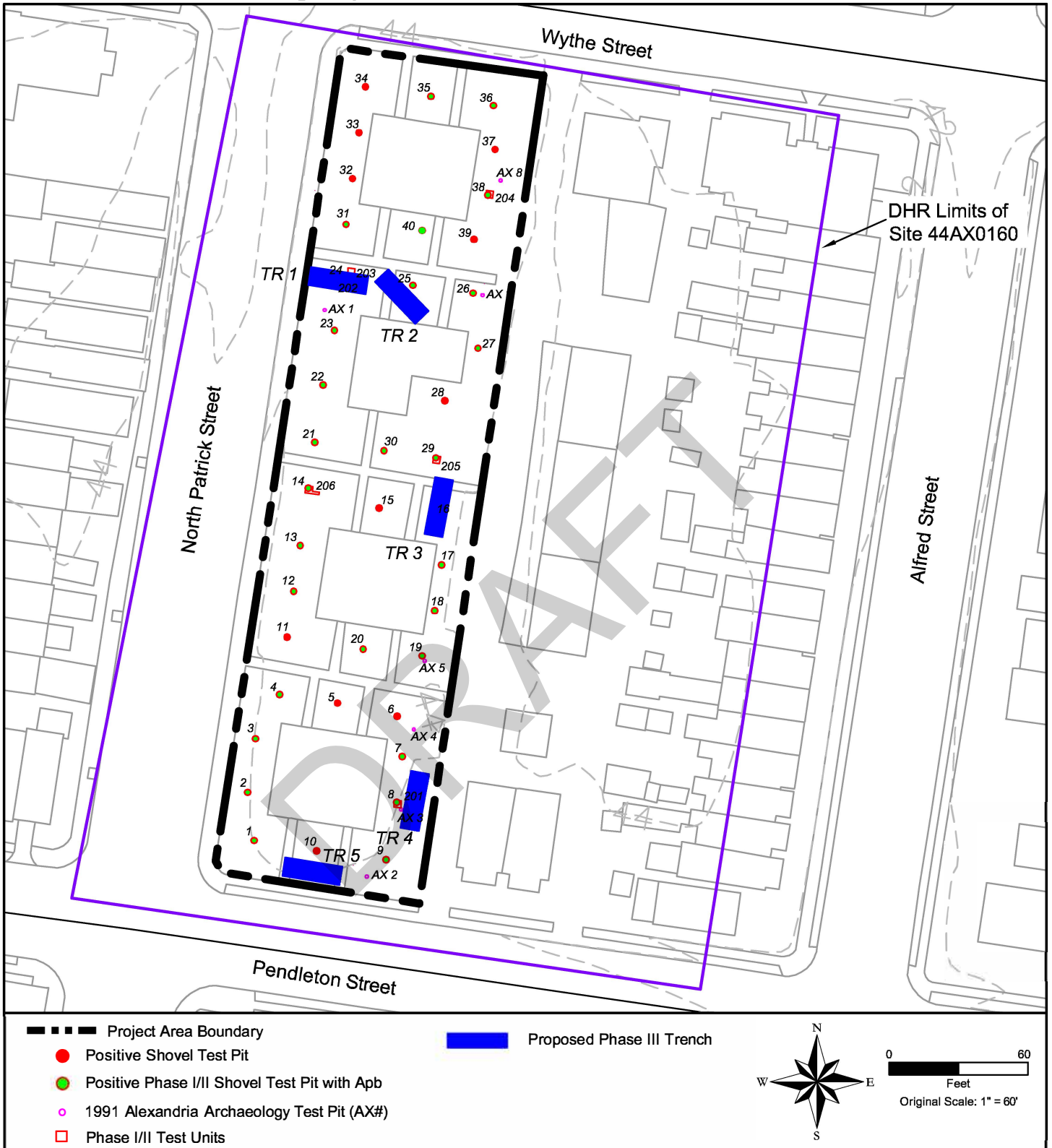


Exhibit 5
Proposed Phase III Trench Locations

Building Foundation Demolition

As there is a possibility of undisturbed historic cultural deposits and features beneath the concrete slab foundations of the Ramsey Homes buildings, the demolition and removal of the buildings' foundations will be monitored by a qualified archeologist. The concrete slab foundations within the site will be carefully removed during demolition affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils. All 20th-century fill soils and/or construction subgrade will be removed to the interface with subsoil and discarded without screening. If intact, historic cultural features are identified beneath the Ramsey Homes buildings, they will be sampled/mitigated using a similar methodology as that detailed above and in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Feature Excavation

If potentially significant subsurface cultural features are located, the sampling of such will be necessary. All identified features will be photographed, mapped, and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archeology. The size and depth of all identified features will be determined, if feasible. Identified features will be bisected or excavated in quadrants, as determined by the project archeologist. Feature soils will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. An approximate 50% sample of the excavated feature soils will be screened. An approximate 50% sample of soils excavated from significant historic feature strata with superior integrity will be water screened through 1/16-inch hardware cloth. All other manually excavated soil will be screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. If warranted, three (3) liters of soil will be retained from each level for flotation screening and/or chemical analysis; these samples will be reserved for various potential analyses including soil chemistry, seeds/archeobotanical material, pollen and phytoliths, and for soil flotation recovery of very small artifacts. Artifacts will be bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles, and digital photographs.

If any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies, are encountered during the Data Recovery, modifications to the above feature excavation methodology may be necessary. If required by specific field conditions, modifications to the methodology will be done in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Laboratory Work and Curation

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. Organic materials that may require conservation may be recovered; however, this treatment plan does not include conservation services. If necessary, a conservation strategy will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Any prehistoric artifacts that are collected during the Phase III investigation will be analyzed. The prehistoric artifacts will be classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage will be specifically studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Historic artifacts will be separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics will be identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass will be examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method can be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts will be generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

Further, historic artifacts will be classified according to functional groups, which include Kitchen or Food Preparation/Consumption, Architectural, Furniture, Arms and Military, Clothing, Personal, Domestic Activities, General Activities, Smoking, Industrial, Commercial, and Unassigned groups. Subsumed within the categories and Functional Groups are artifact classes, including, for example, utilitarian ceramic wares, refined ceramic wares, bottle glass, glass tableware, window glass, and nails. Additional descriptive levels include specific artifact forms such as flatware, crock, jar, bowl, pipe stem, etc.

All suitable faunal and archeobotanical remains recovered will be submitted for analysis. These analyses are useful in the determination of economic and subsistence patterns of the site's inhabitants. The raw faunal data obtained will include species present and estimated minimum number of individuals of each species present. The raw archeobotanical data will include species present and ubiquity analysis for specific plant species, if feasible.

At the conclusion of the Data Recovery, all original photographs, digital images, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

Additional Documentary Research

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed

documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur.

The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report.

Archeological Data Recovery Report

A final report following the requirements of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards will be written. The Data Recovery report will include the following: a summary of previous archeological work at the site; a map of the project area; a map with feature locations; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and material culture analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archeological areas; and an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record. The site record with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) will be updated with information gathered during the work. Copies of the updated registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

When completed, one copy of the Phase III Data Recovery report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist and DHR, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. Two copies and a CD with a digital copy will be provided to DHR. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms. The spines of all bound reports will include the report title, firm name and date of completion.

Research Contexts

As noted above, the significance of the portion of site 44AX0160 that extends into the project area, lies in the likelihood that it will provide significant information about domestic life and military history within the Parker-Gray Historic District during the second and third quarters of the 19th century.

In order to better understand the domestic households and the military camp/hospital/sutler complex indicated in the archival and archeological research that has previously been conducted in association with site 44AX0160, archeological data from this site will be compared to data from similar sites in the city.

Several previously recorded sites in the City of Alexandria, including sites 44AX0173, 44AX0191, and 44AX0200, represent ephemeral and disturbed Civil War military camps; such sites typically include a sparse assemblage of military and dual-use artifacts and no cultural features associated with the Civil War-era military component (Embrey et al. 2005, Jirikowic et al. 2004a, Balicki and Corle 2006). Phase II archeological investigations conducted in the 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1700, and 1900 blocks of Duke Street by the James Madison University Archeological Research Center (JMUARC) in 1987-1988. Resulted in recording of the Civil War U.S. Military Railroad depot (44AX0105) in the study area (Cromwell 1989; Cromwell and Hills 1989). Excavations at 1323 Duke Street, the potential location of the Civil War-era L'Ouverture Hospital, resulted in the identification of no significant archeological deposits (Traum et al. 2007).

Site 44AX0186 represents Civil War earthworks on the Battery Heights property at the intersection of Quaker Lane and Trinity Drive recorded during an Archaeological Evaluation conducted by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) in 2001. The absence of Civil War-era military artifacts at the site was attributed to past relic hunting and a lack of intensive use of the earthworks during the conflict (Fiedel and Corle 2001).

The comparative value of the sites detailed above is limited. However, other previously conducted archeological investigations focused on broadly similar Civil War-era military complexes in Alexandria, Virginia have yielded useful comparative data.

Several cultural features, including a wood-lined trough privy, were found associated with the U.S. Prisoner of War camp operated during the war at the Franklin and Armfield Slave Pen (44AX0075) in the 1300 block of Duke Street (Artemel et al. 1987). A deep privy associated with the U.S. Military Railroad Headquarters and contexts associated with Civil War-era hospital-use of the Marsteller House were archeologically excavated in advance of construction for the Old Town Village residential development at the corner of Duke and Henry Streets in 1996-1997 (Gardner et al. 1999). Artifacts and faunal remains recovered from these feature contexts could be compared to assemblages that may be recovered from potential similar features at site 44AX0160.

Archeological investigations of two properties along Quaker Lane (sites 44AX0193 and 44AX0195) resulted in the discovery of *Crimean ovens*, subsurface brick structures for heating U.S. Army hospital tents during the Civil War (Jirikowic et al. 2004b; Balicki et al. 2005). Archeological investigations at site 44AX0195 included camp and hospital areas; a row of five hearths were interpreted as a camp kitchen (Balicki et al. 2005). Both investigations included intensive excavations yielding artifacts, faunal remains, and other data that could be compared to potential assemblages from similar contexts at site 44AX0160.

Although sutlers' stores were likely common features of U.S. Army regimental camps during the war (McBride et al. 2000), archeological evidence clearly associated with sutlers' stores and dwellings is scant. Archeological excavations conducted by the

William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research in the City Point section of the City of Hopewell included data recovery excavation of. Feature 8, a root cellar/storage area beneath a tavern, saloon, or sutler's store within the Civil War-era US. Army camp (Lewes et al. 2003).

Regarding the 19th-century domestic component, comparable sites and site components may include mid-19th-century feature deposits associated with the Elliot House at 323 South Fairfax Street in site 44AX0192 (Jirikowic et al. 2004c), 19th-century yard deposits at site 44AX0161 associated with a family of free African-American tenants in "The Bottoms" neighborhood at the site of the historic Alfred Street Baptist Church (Walker et al. 1992). Additionally, three refuse pits associated with tenants or enslaved laborers dating from the late 18th century through the mid-19th century excavated at site 44AX0198 (Balicki et al. 2008) could provide useful comparative analysis. The evolution of material life associated with tenancy in the city and comparative data between occupations at the outskirts of town and closer to the urban center might be illustrated by examining artifact data from site 44AX0177, a rural tenancy dating from circa 1790–1830 (Gardner et al. 1996).

Research Goals and Questions

As mentioned above, the overall goal of the Data Recovery is to recover sufficient data from the site to address defined research questions. The primary focus of the fieldwork will be to gain information concerning intra-site structure and functions and socio-economic status and lifeways of the various occupants of the block, both domestic and military. Moreover, archeological investigation of the property might reveal whether the headquarters and sutler buildings shown on an 1865 US Army Quartermaster map (see Exhibit 3) were new military constructions or the repurposing of existing structures based upon the remains of the building foundations. The ability to address these questions and the quality of the interpretations allowable will be controlled by the nature of the cultural materials recovered. It is hoped that structural remains, refuse pits, middens, and additional subsurface features (cellars, privies, root cellars, etc.) with organically preserved materials will be present. Craft specialization, foodways, intra-site variations, and gender specific and task-specific components of the site may be interpreted largely from the nature of the artifacts and their distribution. If food remains are not found, then dietary statements cannot be made.

The specific research questions for the Phase III data recovery at site 44AX0160 include the following:

- 1) Documentary evidence indicates the presence of various structures associated with the Civil War-era military component, including sinks and buildings utilized by the U.S Army; are subsurface cultural features associated with these structures extant?
- 2) Documentary evidence indicates that various sub-components of the site's Civil War-era military component, including a hospital component, a camp component,

and a sutler's house and/or store may be present. Can the extant archeological evidence illuminate intra-site structure and functions with regards to these sub-components?

3) Documentary evidence indicates that the property was occupied by Euro-American tenants engaged in market gardening prior to the Civil War. Are features and artifact deposits associated with the pre-war domestic and agricultural use of the site extant?

4) Can archeological evidence of pre-war domestic occupation of the site, including artifact deposits and cultural features, be separated from the site's military component?

4) How did life at the Civil War-era regimental camp/hospital post located within site 44AX0160, as indicated in the documentary research, compare to other posts in Alexandria, Virginia and elsewhere in the state?

5) How did the plan and intra-site organization of the regimental camp/hospital located within site 44AX0160 compare to other similar camps in Alexandria, Virginia and elsewhere in the state?

6) Can the various historic maps showing buildings and features on the site during the Civil War-era be reconciled with the archeological data?

Human Burials

This Resource Management Plan does not include excavation within any burial shafts that might be located on the project area. Treatment of all human remains and associated funerary objects encountered during the course of archeological work described herein shall be consistent with the ACHP ["Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects"](#).

If excavation in burial shafts is required a permit must be obtained from the SHPO for the archaeological removal of human remains in accordance with the provisions of the Virginia Antiquities Act, Section 10.1-2305 of the Code of Virginia and with the final regulations adopted by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and published in the Virginia Register of July 15, 1991.

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